

1.

a. **Ways in which a Muslim can practice Trust.**

1. Through fasting during Ramadhan
2. Observing regular prayers
3. Telling the truth in all circumstances
4. Fighting or refusing to do evils
5. By fulfilling promises
6. Through application and demonstration of justice in passing judgement.
7. Use of wealth to pay zakat to the needy
8. Carrying one's duty under no supervision

b. **Significance of self-control**

1. One will get Thawab
2. One will be emulate the prophet
3. One will be annoy the Satan
4. One will not be carried away by events
5. It distance one from shirk
6. It is a command from Allah
7. It creates peace

c. **Islamic teachings on justice**

1. Allah commanded believers to be justice
2. According to the tradition of the prophet (saw) justice people will be given a position of honour before their Lord on the Day of Judgment.
3. Justice ruler will be among the seven categories of people who will be shaded by Allah on the day when there will be no shade except His
4. Justice is the one of the most necessary obligations to a Muslim
5. A Muslim is expected to be just in his speech, judgments, sayings and actions
6. Justice is the most important element of peace and stability everywhere and every time
7. One is rewarded by practicing justice

2.

a. **Reasons for practicing polygamy**

1. When a man married to a barren woman and he wants children.
2. Some men have strong sexual urge and cannot control their desires for a couple of days i.e. when women go into menses, pregnancy months, child birth and breast feeding times.
3. When a wife is chronically sick and cannot satisfy her husband's sexual desire to add another wife is better than to divorce her.
4. Women outnumber men, due to devastating wars in the past and present (it is men who go for wars) and so if polygamy is practiced it could curb this gap.
5. If polygamy is practiced it can reduce increasing number of illegitimate children, born today under condition of forcing monogamous marriage.

6. It minimizes cases of abortion which are normally as a result of unwanted pregnancies because the father has
7. abdicated his responsibility, or a girl fears or feels ashamed to be discovered that she is pregnant. It prevents the habit of keeping mistresses and concubines.
8. It gives room to husband to have his own child, if the first wife is barren instead of adopting.

**b. Categories of Talaq:**

1. Talaq
2. Khul'a
3. Mubarat
4. Faskh
5. Lian
6. Dhihar
7. Nushuz

**c. Reasons for dissolving marriage/divorce (Talaq)**

1. In event of suspicion that the wife is being unfaithful. The suspicion however should be backed with evidence.
2. If love, affection and kindness are missing between the two married people.
3. When the wife is sexual incapable.
4. Instigation of the relatives which leads to divorce.
5. Lack of proper preparation before entering into the institution of marriage.

6. Following traditions of the west where divorce is the order of the day.
7. Ignorance of both husband and wife as a minor issues may end up breaking the family.
8. When the husband decided to add another wife, the first wife prefers to be divorced rather than to face competition.

3.

**a. Effects of abortion in the society**

1. It decline the child the right to be born
2. It violates the rights of the child
3. It increases the number of unwanted pregnancies
4. It is also violence to woman's pregnancy
5. It leads to irresponsible sexual behaviours
6. It is an agent of the spread killer diseases like HIV/AIDS
7. It goes against the law of nature
8. It may cause decline of population
9. It is sometimes leads to death of the mother
10. It is a crime since it involves killing of human beings which is forbidden in Islam
11. It increases the rate of divorce in the society
12. It leads to moral decay in the society
13. It lowers mankind to the level of animals or worse

**b. Islamic Manners on Eating**

1. Wash the hands before eating
2. Sit upright and avoid leaning while eating
3. Start with the name of Allah (Bismillah)
4. Eat what is in front of you
5. If the food is hot should be cooled down
6. Eat slowly and not hurriedly
7. Eat with right hand
8. To eat with three fingers
9. Not to find fault with the food served

**c. Right of the husband and duties of the wife to him**

1. Obey him in matters that are not disobedience to Allah and which she is able to do, or it is not too difficult for her.
2. She should not refuse to satisfy her husband's sexual desire.
3. She should take care of the house and children
4. She should guard his property and protect his honor
5. She should beautify herself for her husband to be please with her.
6. She should not leave her house without his permission and not display her beauty to others
7. She should seek his permission for sunnah fasting when he is present

4.

**a. Conditions of Wassiyyah**

1. The will should be witnessed by either two males who are trustworthy or four females who are also trustworthy
2. The testator must be sane and adult (someone who has reached puberty)
3. The will should not exceed a third of the estate
4. The person named in the will (taste) should not be the rightful heir
5. The testator should not be under compulsion while making the will
6. The testator must understand the nature and the effect of his/her act
7. The testator has the right to change or cancel his will during his life time.
8. The will should not be implemented until all the funeral expenses and debts are paid
9. The testator must own whatever he/she wills

**b. Significance of Inheritance**

1. The law recognizes the right of women in the participation of economic development as opposed to the Jahilia period.
2. It brings about harmony and fairness between men and women in the society
3. It is a commandment of Allah and its violation is punishment in the hereafter.
4. Its stop greedy relatives from depriving the weak heirs from getting their rightful shares.

5. It respects the right to property ownership of an individual earned through honest means
6. It makes sure that the one who causes the death of another does not inherit the deceased
7. It minimizes the misuse of wealth since the estate is satisfactory shared by the heirs
8. This law confirm the legitimacy of both children and parents
9. It proves to man that he is not the absolute owner of wealth and hence he cannot pass it to others as he wishes
10. It cements love among the family members and brings solidarity among them

#### **c. Importance of honest in trade**

1. An honest trader will find more and more customer
2. An honest trader will be rewarded by Allah
3. It eliminate poverty
4. It builds the Muslim brotherhood
5. It creates happiness in the society
6. It leads to success and prosperity in business
7. It creates development of faith/trust towards each other.

**5.**

**a. Modes of persecution**

**The Muslims were subjected to all kinds of persecution e.g.**

1. They were not allowed to worship in the Kaabah.
2. Thorns were laid on the way of the Prophet to harm him.
3. Dirt and filth were thrown at him.
4. People followed Muslims shouting, clapping, jeering and abusing them.
5. Slaves were kept without food and water for days by their masters.
6. Bilal bin Rabah was made to lie on burning sand and a heavy stone was put on his chest.
7. Some followers were killed cruelly e.g. Sumeyya the mother of Amar bin Yassir.
8. Dirt was also thrown on the door of the Prophet's house.

**b. Achievements of Sayidna Uthman (RA)**

1. During his caliphate the territories of the Islamic empire were immensely extended.
2. During his caliphate the Muslim navel was developed.
3. He reproduced several copies of the Quran from the manuscript which was under Hafswa.
4. He expanded the mosque of the holy prophet (saw).
5. Through his effort many people embraced Islam.
6. He constructed new building for offices



7. He constructed bridges and roads.
8. He was appointed by the prophet as one of the scribes of wahyi (revelation), because of his beautiful handwriting.

**c. Muslims contribution to the political development of East Africa**

4. Muslims gave their ideas in the running of their government and schools
5. Muslims contribute to debates on the constitutions of their respective governments
6. Muslims have representatives in parliament in their respective states
7. Muslims are found and occupy high posts in forces in their respective governments
8. Muslims in East Africa have the right to air their problems and bring changes if need be e.g. if the government policy contradict the Islamic teachings
9. Muslims in East Africa helped in keeping peace and maintaining order i.e. elders take part in reconciliation of warring clans
10. Muslims in East Africa have ambassadors who represent the interests of the mother countries abroad
11. Muslims have Qadhis who are appointed by the government to represent the interest of the Muslims in their respective states
12. Muslims they participated in different political parties Some Muslims were

appointed as commissioners

6.

**a. Importance of Badr to the Muslims**

1. The Muslims consider this battle of Badr a victory from Allah, when the numbers were few and they were poorly equipped.
2. This battle was symbolic of success of power of truth over falsehood. It strengthened the faith in Allah.
3. Muhammad (saw) was now a successful leader of religion and state; the victory of Badr strengthened and reassured his position and that of Muslim in general.
4. If Muslims had been defeated at Badr it could have been the end of Islam. So the victory of Badr was indeed very essential for the survival of the Muslims.
5. This victory created fear in the heart of non-Muslims, and some decided to join the fold of Islam.
6. This victory attracted attentions of many people and nations. So they were eagerly wanted to learn more about Islam. By this way Islam became popular religion in the Arabian Peninsula.
7. It was the first battle between the Muslims and non-Muslim

**b. Achievements and contributions of Sheikh Al Farsy**

- a. He wrote many books both in Kiswahili and Arabic.
- b. He managed to educate many students within and outside East Africa.
- c. He fought all types of innovations and superstition in East Africa and Kenya in

particular.

- d. He translated the Qur'an into Kiswahili language.
- e. Being the Chief Kadhi of Kenya he used all the means to defend Islam and Muslims in the country.
- f. He confronted Qadian/Ahmadiyya movement by speaking against it and also wrote extensively refuting their doctrine.
- g. He used the V.O.K (now KBC) to start programmes to spread Islam. He also volunteered his services to Radio Zanzibar.
- h. He visited many parts of East Africa to propagate Islam